store, should not evade the vigilance of the

interrogating examiner; but should such a

mistake be made, then, according to regu-

lation 16, if a person who is not entitled to

certification is certified and appointed, her

appointment shall be revoked immediately

me, perhaps, a bookkeeper in a pattern

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

DAILT, per Month....... SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 00 AILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.

Postage to foreign countries added THE SUR, New York City. Panis.-Riceque No. 12. Near Grand Botel

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

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#### The Real Motive for the Arbitration Treaty.

When the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was first published, we pointed out that the latter power was prompted not by disinterested considerations, but by the selfish purpose of securing herself against trouble on this side of the Atlantic during the five critical years to come. It is amusing to find the real animus of a move, which has been described by a few American rhapsodists as a signal gain for civilization, avowed with the utmost frankness by the

Saturday Review. After quoting from some silly American newspapers denunciations of the Senate for performing its constitutional duty of investigating carefully the consequences of a treaty which requires its approval to be binding, the Saturday Review goes on to admit that disappointment over the collapse of the arbitration dream "will be infinitely keener and more general on this side of the water than in America." Why? Because, "for one tlting, our need was immeasurably greater than theirs; we are a people with a multitude of irons in the fire; any week may bring us face to face with a complication in the Mediterranean or on the Nile, in India, or in China, or in Siam. which will jeopard the very existence of the empire." In a word, the whole map of what is called the Old World is studded with danger-points for England. Naturally, therefore, the possibility of securing a pledge of absolute security from menace in the New World seems to English eves a blessed thing. Touching the blessedness thereof the Saturday Review cynically notes that "it was long ago discovered by our critics that we have a talent for quite sincerely convincing ourselves that the beatitudes walk hand in hand with our in-It adds that when people used to say of Mr. GLADSTONE that he could argue himself into a state of screne moral exaltation over any dubious scheme, once he had adopted it as a matter of policy, they really touched not so much on a Gladstonian as on a national trait.

Confession, they say, is good for the soul, and doubtless if the Saturday Review were to examine the bearing of the proposed arbitration treaty on our determination to maintain the Monroe doctrine and to control the Nicaragua Canal, it would recognize with equal candor that there are good and sufficient grounds for the wariness and deliberation exhibited by the Senate. Evidently it has not yet made such an examination, otherwise it would not speak of the amendments upon which the Senate will justly insist, as "destroying the value" of the treaty, and rendering it "a ridiculous abstraction." How can amendments asserting our resolve to uphold the Monroe doctrine and to exercise exclusive control over the Nicaragua Canal "destroy the value" of the treaty, unless the tional tribunal any future application of the Monroe doctrine, and also to allege that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still operative. control of the Nicaragua Canal ! It is also a nice question, which may be raised by an amendment, whether the arbitrators appointed by the President under the treaty would not need to be confirmed by the Senate; but this is obviously a question with which England has no concern.

If all the amendments mooted should be passed, the arbitration treaty would still give England what, as the Saturday Review admits, she is in desperate need of, namely assurance against attack on this side of the Atlantic for five years to come. If anything more than this were privily aimed at by Great Britain, it is clear that the treaty was a trap into which it is well for the United States that the Senate did not blindly fall. It is also manifest that we are well rid of such negotiators as Messra CLEVELAND and OLNEY.

# Our Merchant Marine.

In his inaugural address President Mc KINLEY declared that Congress ought to give prompt attention to the restoration of the American merchant marine, "once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce." He said that few subjects so imperatively demanded legislation, and the aim should be to have American shipping sufficient for our entire carrying . trade to foreign countries.

It is evident that such an increase of one merchantmen would be a great task, and the natural inquiry is how it can be ac complished. British attention was at once fixed on this striking passage in the address. The President would, presumably, be among the very last to abrogate the reg istry laws, designed for the fostering of American shipyards, that date from the foundation of the republic, and have endured to this day. Assuming that free trade in ships is out of the question, some British critics have naturally looked to sub aldies, so much employed by their own and other European countries, as the policy which Congress may be asked to establish. But the London Standard declares that, "however subsidized, no marine can flourish on cargoes carried only one way," while the News dispols the fear that Great Britain will cease to carry our goods for us by saying that the President's project is "not

exactly for to-day." It may not have occurred to many foreign observers that the President perhaps has in mind a revival of the system of discriminating duties in favor of products brought in American ships, such as prevailed during all the early years of the republic, and was established expressly to secure the building

up of our mercantile marine. Whether the restoration of discriminating duties would be wise is a question for serious consideration, and no doubt diverse views are entertained on the subject, even

the improvement of the merchant marine. For example, while in New York the policy has found strong advocates, from Philadelphia has come a protest against it, based on the question, not of right, but of expediency. But the platform adopted at St. Louis on June 18 last contained this plank;

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our mer-chant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that Ameri the product of American labor, employed in American shippards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may re. gain the carrying of our foreign commerce. President McKINLEY heartily supported

this declaration in his letter of acceptance, saving that discriminating duties ought to be promptly imposed, and sustained until our prestige on the seas should be fully regained. It is, therefore, we think, fair to assume that in calling upon Congress, in his recent address, to aid the merchant marine, he referred to discriminating duties. Such duties might obviate the objection urged by the London Standard, that even a heavily subsidized marine cannot flourish on cargoes carried only one way. American ships would not only carry our products to foreign lands, but have an advantage in bring-

ing foreign products back. It should be observed that laws favoring the ocean commerce of the Government enacting them are not an American invention. Such laws have been established at one time or another during many centuries, in most or all maritime lands. More than five centuries ago Englishmen were not allowed either to export or import merchandise except in English ships. In Chow-WELL's time and in the reign of CHARLES IL laws were established that a ship to be British must have been wholly built within British domains, be owned by British subjects, and navigated by a British commander and by a crew at least threefourths British; that no other ship should carry any merchandise from port to port of the empire; and that goods from Asia, Africa, or America must come only in British ships, or in ships of the countries that produced the goods. Half a century ago these restrictions were broken down by the free-trade principle, but they had served their purpose during two centuries, the carrying trade and commercial rivalry of Holland especially suffering from them.

Therefore it can be understood easily why. at the foundation of our Government, navigation laws, based substantially upon those of England then in force, and perhaps even more stringent, were, enacted. As Mr. BLAINE once said, the very first law enacted by our present Government proclaimed the principle of encouraging the merchant marine; and he also declared that if, since the civil war, our country had expended, to promote her merchant marine, even the annual interest on the sum that England has expended for hers, our fleets would rival hers wherever the prospect of commercial gain invited them.

Mr. JEFFERSON, when Secretary of State under WASHINGTON, put very forcibly the argument for discriminating duties, as it appeared at that time:

"It is true that we must expect some inconvenier in practice from the establishment of discriminating we are left to choose between two evils. It is not to the moderation and justice of others we are to trust for fair and equal access to market with our productions, or for our due share in the transports and the firm will to use them."

The same great statesman urged that something more than money was involved. since a nation whose marine resources are thus invaded will be "disarmed of its defence; its productions will be at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them : and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce." He held that a body of trained sailors was a valuable element of national defence.

It does not yet clearly appear what dis criminating duty will be suggested for British Foreign Office expected that the the new tariff bill. The old law imposed original text of the treaty would give Eng- 10 per cent. additional on goods imported land the right to dispute before an interna- in foreign vessels; and that continued until the year 1828, when, with the carrying trade of the United States then flourishing, the system was abolished, and and consequently debars us from exclusive new arrangements entered into with foreign countries. It has been suggested that a duty of 5 per cent, might be sufficient now for the purpose required, although some persons still argue for 10 per cent. An equivalent form of the legislation might be to make a rebate for goods brought in American ships.

It should be added that, while the condition of our shipping far more resembles to-day that in which the discriminating duties were adopted than that in which they were abandoned, yet the belief that retalistory legislation would follow from other countries excites opposition to their revival, as a matter of expediency. The subject may figure prominently in the coming debates of Congress.

### One American Under Spanish Protection.

Our Consul at Havana is better safeguarded in these days than he has been at any other time since he took the office. He has received assurances from the Spanish authorities there that means have been taken to prevent any hostile demonstration against him, and that the Consulate will hereafter be under the direct protection of the Spanish soldiery in the city. It seems that Gen. AHUMADA has taken unusual pains in the case. His forethought ought to be worth something.

Gen. LEE can but put his trust in these Spanish assurances of protection. Besides them he has only his flag, which would be all sufficient if it were known at Havana that due respect must be paid to it. It was two or three weeks ago, when it

became his duty to remonstrate against the oppression of American citizens in Cuba. that the Spanish authorities first took the precautions of which we have received nformation. There were angry crowds near his office, and threats were made against his person. He asked his own Government to furnish him with such protection as he needed by sending an American warship to the harbor of Havana. The request was not granted. Then it was that AHUMADA offered to guard the Consulate against any hostile demonstration. We suppose that Gen. LEE has expressed his obligations for the favor. AHUMADA, who serves as Captain-General when WEYLER is absent from the city, wen; even further than that; he notified Gen. LEE of his willingness to meet all such proper demands as might be made upon him. Happily for all parties, WEYLER was off at another place when this encouraging promise was made. As there was no American warship within Gen. LEE's reach at the time of danger, it was something for him to know that he had a protector in the Marquis of AHUMADA. He could hardly have felt himself so proud, or even so safe, as he would surely have

amlate, there had been another it off shore, not too far off, hoisted above an armed cruiser of his country. Yet, for all that, he seems to have refrained from repining. Spain would protect him from any hostile demonstration that might be made by her subjects at Havana; and this is more than his own Government would do. Up to this time, thanks to AHUMADA, hostilities have been averted. This is lucky for our Government, if not also for that of Spain, Lee himself, who was once a fighting man, has more recently manifested his desire for peace with honor. He may not like it that AHUMADA has to keep the peace for him; but AHUMADA likes it, as we know by what he told LEE.

This last-named party ought to be relieved from the duty of guarding an American Consul. He will get relief as soon as the American flag appears off shore, not too

We often hear of the vigilance of her Britannic Majesty's Government in protecting British subjects living abroad. An example of it is at hand. Not long ago a civil war broke out in the South American republic of Uruguay, which is a much smaller country than Cuba, though its chief city, Montevideo, is much larger than Havana. As soon as the Queen's Government heard of the outbreak, a British cruiser, bearing the name of Retribution, was ordered to proceed to Uruguay, charged with the mission of protecting Brit ish subjects and their property at Montevideo. The Retribution is yet on duty there, awaiting developments. Mr. Baring, the British Minister to Uruguay, desired its presence, and the fulfilment of the desire came immediately after its expression. Minister Baring sought protection, not from the authorities of Uruguay, but from his own Government; and he got it by steam. The Uruguayan Government did not take offence at England's conduct in the case; but regarded it as within her rights in a time of war.

It is possible that the news from Monte video may have reached Gen. LEE at Havana. If it has, he will be unable to refrain from thinking of the protection that has been afforded to her Majesty's representative and other British subjects in Urnguay. He may ask why it is that there is not an American cruiser off shore, near Havana,

### not too far off.

Printing Men's Portraits. We observe a failure to understand the merits of the Ellsworth bill on the part of two esteemed contemporaries, the Utica Press and the Norfolk Landmark. "Primarily the bill is aimed against cartoons," says the former. "It is easily conceivable," says the Landmark, "that a newspaper of high standing might wish to publish the picture of some prominent personage, while that personage might object to the publication for reasons of his own,"

The Ellsworth bill, which forbids printing portraits without the consent of the person represented, is much broader than cartoons or caricatures. It aims to provide every man and woman, outside of expensive proceedings in the courts that would often be useless, because of the debatable against the power of rascally newspapers to hold up the lines of the face and person as a mark for public curiosity.

For the last specific example of abuse of this nature, we will point to the heartless publication by a newspaper in this city of the portrait of a young woman to whom recent chance had given the lamentable distinction of being associated with a most unfortunate accident.

Women are the most frequent victims of the disgraceful practices of which the Elisworth bill aims to rid the community. And in this respect men have every right posessed by women.

# Civil Service Reforms.

The Municipal Service Examining Board is costing the people of New York city 500 more than it did last year, and for this difference in the appropriation, which is distributed in the form of salaries and perquisites, there has been a corresponding increase in activity among those in charge of the civil service machine. Rule 6 provides that any change in the civil service rules made by the commission must be published twice in the City Record, and not until the second publication does the change of rule take legal effect. The second publication of the last batch of amendments has been made, and it shows to how great an extent the diligence of the Commissioners has been increased since they obtained the benefits of the additional appropristion. For instance, the word "rules, wherever it has occurred, has been stricken out in civil service literature and the longer, more classical, and more sonorous word "regulations" substituted for it. Regulation 5 has been altered to read as

"Vacancies in positions classified in schedules B, C. D. E. and F. not filled by promotion, shall be filled by election, and for no such position shall any non-competitive examination be allowed. This regulation is

without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 31 Regulation 31 was formerly rule 31, but in number and phraseology it remains whatever it is, the same as heretofore. A new regulation is No. 6: "In case the applicant resides out of New York city only two of his vouchers need be residents of New York city."

The reason for this change is not apparent, but presumably from the language employed a non-resident applicant can have his efficiency, his stability, and his excellence vouched for by two residents of his own locality. Rule 19, or more properly regulation 19, establishes a principle which fortunately for persons accused in the criminal courts is not admitted in the procedure of the United States:

"The burden of proof of good character shall, in all ases, be upon the applicant, who may be required to furnish evidence thereof, additional to the certificates

The law in its wisdom presupposes each man to be of good character until the coutrary is shown; but the theory of the New York City Civil Service Supervisory for public office are of bad character. and that the contrary of this must be established by evidence. With much care and circumspection the local Commissioners have prepared a new form of what is be used for the first time at the examination for telephone operators, or "hello girls." Here are some of the questions to be answered by the certifier: "How long have you known the applicant? When did she cease to work for you? If her work was not satisfactory, in what respect was it deficient? What other occupation has shet What is her character for honesty ! What is her character for trustworthiness? What are her habits as to the use of intoxicants ?" It is deemed essential by the Civil Ser-

by the appointing officer upon due notification. As a further measure of precaution what is known as "smendment 4 to regulation 68" has been adopted. It provides that if any appointing officer shall object "eligible"-such is the wordnamed in the certificate "because of some physical defect, mental unsoundness, moral disqualification or other reason particularly specified," then such officer must sustain such objection "with evidence satisfactory to the Commission;" and if in this task he convinces the Commissioner of the futility of their system and its safeguards, then the latter, the Civil Ser vice Commission, is to certify another 'eligible" from the register whose name stands next below the one "to whom ob jection is made and sustained."

It will be observed from these regulations that the Civil Service Commissioners, who do not owe their appointment to the voters or to an executive official whose designation is ratified by a legislative body, as in the case of the United States or the State Senate, have rather more to do with appointments to public office than the heads of departments who are to be amenable to these various and conflicting rules and reg ulations. But, clearly, something must be done for an extra appropriation of \$2,500. and it is encouraging to know what it is.

### Government Entomology. One of the latest issues of the Govern

ment Printing House, the most industrious publishing shop in the world, comes from the Division of Entomology of the Depart ment of Agriculture, and describes "Some Miscellaneous Results of the Work of the Division of Entomology." These results, of singular importance to agriculture, include the larve cells of a species of Megachile or leaf-cutter bee, found in "a disused bed between the sheet and quilt." All entomologists and farmers will rejoice to learn that "an attempt will be made to rear the adult." An Agelerus pherniceus, or redwinged starling, has been seen, in some place not mentioned, "busily engaged in eating the larve of the cottonwood leaf minero." It is gratifying to know that the red-winged starling has got work and is doing it as heartily as if he were a Govern ment entomologist. The Oreodera glauca, or longicorn beetle, has been boring orang trees in Jamaica. The Sitodrepa panicea. more poetically known as the drug store beetle, is in the quartermaster's depot at San Francisco, "damaging boots by boring into the leather near the straps, where an excess of paste was used." Bisulphide of carbon is prescribed for the suffering boot. The prohibitionists will be glad to learn Xyleborus pubescens and Monarthrum mali are boring into wine casks and causing leakage in Pomona, Fla., and Nickajack, Ga., respectively. A red mite, beautifully named angelita, little angel, but said to be nature of caricatures, with protection a member of the Trombidium magnicum, is on view in Arizona. A specimen of Bittacus pilicornis has attracted much attention in Brookville, Ind., "on account of their efficiency in catching flies. August 26 about twenty of them were observed in the office of the principal hotel in Brookville satching and killing flies." The born fig pade its first appearance in Hancock count Ill., about May 2, 1895. For the especial benefit of farmers this description of the female of Coccophagus fletcheri is bere set down in its original simplicity :

"Length 0.8 mm; expanse, 1.65 mm; antennal scape slender, cylindrical not reaching to middle scellus: pedicel and first funicle joint subequal is latter slightly wider; funicle joints and 5 each slightly longer than 1, subsequal in length increasing very slightly in breadth : club long overnot flattened, nearly as long as whole funitie; entire flagellum with close, short, fine pile and sparse longimed: head and scutellum smooth; even hairs; teristies of head and measurotum black, color moder-stely bright yellow; eyes and occili coral red; tip of scape and all of flagellum, border of pronotum, up of egulæ, horder of metanotum, and inc between abdominal segments, fuscous, wings hyaline, veins fuscous."

That is the kind of stuff with which the fly catchers of the Division of Entomology catch flies. It must be added that Myrus mahaleb has the misfortune to have "frontal tubercles more or less distinctly gibbous, though never prolonged and porrected, as in Ph. humuli," Well, the reports of the Department of Agriculture will not cease to be amply prolonged and porrected.

# San Pedro and Santa Monica.

In the long and bitter struggle between the ports of San Pedro and Santa Monica to furnish the site for a deep-water harbor of refuge on the Southern California coast, the former wins, or, at the very least, wins the first bout.

The contest was carried on both in the Fifty-third and the Fifty-fourth Congress It involved not only a local expenditure o nearly or quite \$3,000,000, but a com mercial advantage for the point selected. as there is now no deep-water harbor between San Francisco and San Diego. It was universally admitted that these two points were alone worth considering, and a board of army engineers some years ago showed a preference for San Pedro, although the matter was still left open. Then a sec ond board of army engineers also indicated that San Pedro ought to be chosen. Still there was a strong party for Santa Monica in Congress, Senators Shehman and Fryk

notably urging its advantages. The fact was, apparently, that each place had arguments in its favor. San Pedro had the proximity of Los Angeles, giving greater conveniences for the work of construction required and also larger commercial uses for the harbor, San Pedro being just below Los Angeles. On the other hand, Santa Monica was in an indentation of the coast, and its advocates insisted that it was more protected than San Pedro, and hence a better situation for a harbor of Board appears to be that all applicants refuge. It was also the terminus, they said, of the Southern Pacific Railway, which had gone there from San Pedro, sacrificing property at the latter point, and better anchor-

age was claimed for Santa Monica. The upshot was the appointment, under known as "the certified statement," to last summer's River and Harbor act, of still another Board of Examiners, with Admiral WALKER as Chairman. This board had borings as well as surveys made and the neighboring quarries for breakwater material examined, and the result was a third successive report in favor of San Pedro.

As the Sundry Civil bill must be taken up again in the present Congress, and deals largely with river and harbor improvements, possibly an item for the Pacific coast deep-water harbor will be introduced. If so, however, a discussion must be expected, for a minority report is made in among those who are heartily devoted to felt if beside the flag hoisted over his vice Commissioners that a bibulous young favor of Santa Monica by Mr. J. P. Mon-

nan who has left a telephone office to GAR, and this may be ground enough for a renewal of the struggle by the friends of the latter point.

A Constitution is a serious, and ought to be a pretty sacred, document. Only on rare occasions should it be amended.—Sr. Paul Globe.

What a singularly old-fashioned idea. in the minds of most of the Populists, silver shouters, God-in-the-Constitution men, and misus reformers and cranks of every degree and name, amendment is the principal ob ject for which the Constitution exists. To them the Constitution is not serious except in the sense that they believe it to stand in serious want of constant repairs, and not much more sacred than an old shoe which needs clouting. Whatever else you do or don't do, never fail to propose amendments to the Constitution. They look well in a platform. They would be nice to get excited about, if anybody except the proposers he induced to get excited them. Does anything seem to be the matter in any State! Are the crops bad! Have the grasshoppers been spoiling the land! Is money scarce! Do the hens refuse to lay! Have the canker worms been going into the tree business? Have the dogs worried the sheep more than usual ! Is there more cash in New York than in Jap Cove! Amend the Constitution! And then amend the amendment, if pos sible. There are a number of persons in the United States who will never be reasonably happy until they see a national constitutional convention in permanent session and annual or monthly tunately, it is considerably harder to amend the United States Constitution than to insert sense into a Populist's head; and that is saying a mighty good deal

One thing with regard to the municipal election of next autumn may be predicted with certainty. It is that the people of New York will stroy every trace of Parkhurstiam and Seelevism, two kindred evils.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, who came to New York city a few months ago and inaugurated a crusade against women riding the beyole, and also announced her intention of finding out where the typewriter girls of the metropolic passed their evenings, and, incidentally, of reforming them, deported last month for Boston, leaving dismai failure behind her. Challotte discovered that she had til off more than she could chew.—Phonographic World.

It was Mrs. SMITH. President of the Woman's Rescue League of Washington, who came to this city last full and opened war against wheelwomen, declaring that cycling "has a tendency to lure young girls into paths that lead directly Very few bicyclists were converted by to sin. her endeavors, while the bloomer girl regarded her with pity. Now, it seems, Mrs. SMITH has gone to Boston. Has she bought a "bike" and gone for a spin on the cycling roads of the Back Flay! So far as New York is concerned, the wo men bicyclists know more about "dished sprockets" and cyclometers this year than ever before, and all that gives them uncasiness is having to wait for good wheeling weather and

The increase in the number of florists and flowers sold must be evident to any one who walks through the chief thoroughfares of the own, and particularly in what has come to be known as "the shopping district." On every hand, in the poorer quarters of the city as well as in the more elegant, flowers are to be seen not only in profusion, but in great variety, and pur-

chasable at prices less than formerly. It is suggested that the reason for this in crease in the supply of cut flowers is the increase in the Greek population of New York during the past two or three years. Simultaneously, too, many Italians have come bither from districts in which the cultivation of flowers for sale is a prominent local industry. While, therefore, Greeks are preparing in their own country for war, these Greek immigrants are pursuing the beautiful paths of peace by the sale of flowers and fruit; and while the Italians at home are holding meetings in support of the Greek revolt against Turkish oppression, these New York Italians are cultivating and selling flowers and thus adding to the beauty of our civilization.

The police returns show that the number of Greeks arrested is disproportionately large, but the explanation is that the great majority of them were charged simply with violating the ordinance respecting retail sales on public streets. They have not yet learned the law.

### Women Subtected to Crue! Setartety. From the Moti and Express

Mr. Elleworth has presented in the State Senate a measure designed to correct a practice which within a very recent period has become one of the grossest abuses in the whole range of newspaper enterprise. The substance of this burden thereby lessened; he issued new bonds, vides that no individual, firm or association shall publish in any newspaper or otherwise any portrait or alleged portrait of any person living in this State without having first obtained his or per written consent to such publication.

This seems like a rigorous and drastic measure but if it is so it is because the public has been driven to extremes by the insult and outrage against which it is now in rebellion. The reckless, indiscriminate newspaper publication of portraits of persons whose sole offence may be that they have risen into public notice by no fault of their own, has become an intolerable invasion of private rights. The sensational newspapers of this city have no respect for the privacy of the family or the home. They regard the likeness of a man or woman who has become conspicuous, honorably or otherwise, as legitimate for publication in their columns, no matter whether the person immediately concerned likes it or not. Not men alone, but women, young and old, are subjected to this unsought and cruel noteriety, and the evil has become so exasperating that the result of exhausted patience is fully revealed in the rigorous provisions of Senator Elisworth's measure.

The Cretan Relief Committee TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The Cretar Relief Committee begs to announce that it has received:

Subscriptions to date. Remitted directly to King George Balance on hand ... \$618.26

Archimandrite of the Greek Church, Chairman.
73 West Eighty-third street, New York, March
10, 1897.

#### American Citisenship To the Entrop of The Sus-Ser: The following re-

mark was overheard by me in a public conveyance "I don't want to take out my papers here. I'd rather belong to a country that takes care of her citisens when the 'foreign devils' get after them."

From what had preceded, it was evident that the
speaker was an alien who had fulfilled all requirements of citizenship except the "taking out" of his
naturalization twises. ments of citizeness; except the man to renounce his claim naturalization papers.

The unwillingness of this man to renounce his claim upon the protection of his native land and hook to upon the protection of his native land and hook to domiciled strangers. I am A ROBAN.

# From the Atlanta Evening Constitution

Is there a village in Georgia that is not more than bolding its own? And how about the farmers, are they impowerished? Is the Sheriff selling them out? Are they moving to

If you think so you are mistaken. Small farms are in demand and the small towns are prospering, and ome of them are putting on frills. We are coming out of the valley of hard times and

#### Cleveland Not Jackson From the Mexican Herald, before March 4

any American for one moment imagine that this Cuban farce would be going on were andrew Jackson alive and in the Presidential chair the Eternal" there would be no behind the door assas sination of prisoners if it took every battle ship, gun coat, torpedo boat, and scow from Eastport to Tampa Bay to stop it.

#### The Non-Partisanship Humbug From the Philadelphia Ledge

There are a number of leading men who have taken part in the non-partisan or bi-partisan movements for municipal reform who are beginning to be con inced that after all that has been said or done ther can be no really effective city governs ough parties and that non-partisanship is a dream

AN EX-SENATOR SPEAKS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-One of the West ern Senators whose term of office expired last week, but who still lingers in the capital, has many criticisms to make upon the relations between Congress and the Executive. He moke to-day about the trouble of obtaining any official information concerning Cuba from the late Administration, "I have recently interested," he said, been different are the relations between British Parliament and the Ministry from those between Congress and the Exec-One would think that there could hardly be a more critical situation than that in which England has recently been placed while carrying on negotiations with the continental governments in regard to the case of Greece. According to our notions the Ministry would have been justified in withholding from Parliement and from the public any information about their diplomatic dealings, their policy, or their designs. Every piece of information that might be given would be certain to reach, all the other parties at once, and thus England would show her hand to the governments that could take ad-vantage of their knowledge. Yet Parliament and the country have been kept well informed as to the policy pursued by the Ministry under circumstances of the utmost delicacy, and not free from danger. In the last week of the month of February, when a crisis seemed to be impending, a member of the upper house of Parliament formally requested the Ministry for information as to the actual situation in Crete and as to the Government's negotiations with the powers looking to a settlement of the difficulties. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, instantly arose and gave a report of the policy which had been adopted by the Government, and which it intended to pursue. His statement was arranged under four heads and was both specific and satisfactory. It was at once sent all over Europe and cabled to this country.

"Now, look at the trouble we took to get from the late Administration such information as we needed about the Cuban question, and about the policy or the negotiations of the Executive in regard to it. We were snubbed for our pains every time. The Senate asked for light, and the House asked for it, but both failed to get it. We could not learn of the correspondence between Washington and Madrid, and could not obtain a glimpse even of the consular reports from Cuba. It was impossible to secure the intelligence needed for the guidance of the action of Congress. There is not a hundredth part as much danger in the Cuban-Spanish question as there is in the Greek-Turkish question, and the delicacy of the former is as nothing to that of the latter. Yet we were constantly told that it was not compatible with the public interest for us to find out anything about the case of Cuba. or to learn about the Administration's negotiations with Spain.

"It would seem that the British Parliament knows its business, and its rights, too, a great deal better than the Congress of the United States. It can also be said that the Salisbury. Ministry does not take an attitude toward Parliament like that which the late Administrative took toward Congress. A very powerful body is the British Parliament.

The ex-Senator, after making these caustic remarks, struck a match, applied it to his cigar, took a chair, and sat down in a mood that appeared to be thoughtful.

### CLEVELAND'S RUINOUS COURSE. Rain and Disaster Followed His Obett competence from First to Last.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While admitting that the ex-President was sometimes wrong, his little band of apologists commend what they are pleased to call the sternness of his character and the purity of his motives, lay ing great stress upon his sturdy persistency and the inflexibility of his backbone. His first Administration, they allege, was colorless, but it was because of a hostile majority in Congress and they maintain that the failures of his second term were due greatly to the same cause, though for two years of the time his party in both bouses outnumbered its opponents.

Even a superficial consideration of the facts. however, discloses the emptiness and absurdity of every claim in his favor. His first Administra tion was a four years' throat against every important business interest of the country, while the calamities of the last were limited only by the partial application of his policy. He entered office when the country had reached the climax of unparalleled prosperity, and he left it after a period of unprecedented depression. He found a surplus in the Treasury, and he leaves a deficit of nearly two hundred millions. Outstanding obligations were being paid, and the interest bill is indicated in the first section, which pro- and thereby increased both the obligations and the interest. Had his advice been more implicity followed and raw materials placed on the free list, the deficit would have been doubled, involving either national bankruptcy or a propor

tionate increase in the national debt. Every department of trade has been crippled. causing ruin to thousands of hitherto prosperous proprietors, and filling the land with gaunt and hungry millions of unemployed men and women; though he increased the public burden, he lessened the capacity of the country to discharge it. While his economic theories thus beggared thousands, they benefited no one. He has been consistent only in his blunders, and his much glorified backbone has been inflexible only

when it should have yielded. He has been lauded for suppressing the Chicago riots; but he only discharged a sworn duty. and it was his policy that provoked them. He has been praised for his sound-money principles and his fight against the free-silver madness; but it was the disorder and stupidity of his financial system that invoked the evil spectre. imparted to it a dangerous power, and precipitated the nation to the verge of revolution. Nor has his foreign policy been even consis-

tent if less burtful. It has been alternately characterized by the most servile submissive ness and the most belligerent threats. In the face of these facts, which no just and intelligent person will deny, I submit that the

apologists of the ex-President should remain silent. His career can only escape censure when it ceases to be discussed. Oblivion is its last and only refuge. C. E. S. HE IS INDEED A MAN!

# Ex-President Harrison Follows a Manly and

### Benerable Bule. From the Baltimore American

After Mr. McKinley's election some friends of

Russell Harrison suggested to him that the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Western district of Indiana might be worth the seeking. It pays some \$4,000 a year, and the headquarof the district is at Torre Haute, which is Mr. Harrison's home. After some besitation Mr. Harrison became a candidate. Last week he came on to Washington, and, his presence becoming known here, he was appointed one of the aides on the staff of Gen. Porter. His friends then renewed their suggestions for his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue at Terre Haute, and one of them suggested that the name of his failer, ex-President Harrison, as one of the indorsers of his application would have great weight with President McKinley, Mr. Harrison demurred, and finally admitted that be did not feel at liberty to ask his father for his indersement. Mutual friends took the matter into their own hands, and one of them called on the ex-President. After explaining the situation, he requested a letter from the senior Harrison to President McKinley asking for his son's appointment. Mr. Harrison not only refused to write a letter as requested, but declined to sign his son's papers. He stated however, that he would be glad to see his son appointed Collector of Internal Revenue if President Mc-Kinley saw fit to do so, but that he certainly would not under any circumstances take any part in obtaining the office for him.

# Fitting a Booster to Shine in Paris

From the Chicago Record. They say that one of the conditions of the appoint ent of Farmer Gowdy of Indiana as Consul-General to Paris is that he shall trim his whiskers and wear

STRANGE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS

cess in Which No Pigments or Colored hes or Combinations of Glam Are Your

From the Lundon Times. A private exhibition was given a day or two ago of some of the results obtained by the new process of color photography which has been devised by a Cornish gentleman, Mr. Bennetto. The methods and indeed the principle employed, remain the secret of the inventor, and it is intended that they shall remain so until severa, more details and applications of the invention have been more fully worked out, All that is at present known is that the tre ventor, who has been occupied with the subject for the last eight years, claims to have decovered the first true and direct system of color photography by which can be transferred to a photographic negative and thence printed on glass or reper the exact natural colors of the object toward which the camera has been directed. He employs no pigments, his plates have not to be washed with various coinred solutions, and it is not necessary to view his nice tures through any combinations of titled glasses. The colors are imprinted on the plate just as are the light and shade in an ordinary mone frome photograph and are divided to the eve. It may be men lone. Bennetto in his earliest exteriments

ble to the eve. It may be men loned that its Bennetto in his servicest exposure that three minutes, now he is able to work with exposures of sixteen seconds.

In strictness, of course, it is not possible to know for certain that a particular result is produced by a particular process unless the nature of that process is also known, and from that point of view it is perhaps allowable to regard Mr. Bennetto's inclures with some degree of philosophical suspicion. But he has been put to tests which it is difficult to surpose he could have satisfied did he not in fact do what he claims to do. He was requested to focus his apparatus on an easel. When he had done so he was bilindfolded and on the case was blaced an impossible inclure, nainted in impossible colors, which he had never seen before. This he principarathed and developed, still without seeing the original with the result that the impossible colors were reproduced in the photograph obtained, although they were, in Mr. Bennetto's own threas, annawath "Gegraded." owing to sufficient exposure at degraded, it having been given.
Whatever may have been the methods used a platures produced by them a tain a high

beavy masses of clouds were addressed. The clouds again, were a typical picture of Cornish season and the time of the sand and rareflections in the pools were fast dured. In the case of a rock wonderfully brilliant coloring, that when the glass plate on prints that when the glass plate on prints that were the cloud of the coloring. that when the glass place on which it was printed was examined under a mitricecopy, as only could each individual guession the rock in the foreground be plearly discerned. By that even the indexent colors on their shell were plainly distinguishable. Among the other photographs were two nictures of a girl drapped in Liberty silks, whose soft hues came out very well; a study of a bank of trees it their an tumnal foliage, and a view in a garden with trees on one side and a led of flewers on the path by the patches of bright sunlight streaming through the trees was beautifully shown ing through the trees was beautifully shown through the treet was beautifully at flowers appeared almost two hard and the flowers appeared almost the hard and brilliant in their coloring, which was a little suggestive of the flerce effects of throno lithing raphy. On the other hand, in some pictures the flowers were rather lacking in lustre, lossibly this is a question of exposure. Perhaps the picture which best illustrated the capabilities of the process wayone of a charmour bottle standing on a white tablecloth and surrounded with various fugits. Here there were three or four different whims which were all distinguishable, but which it would probably have taxed the powers of any artis; to represent the incuishable, but which it would probably have taxed the powers of any artist to represent by mainting. The gold foil on the buttle was enactly rendered, and it was possible to tellate it was full by the prismatic cleam of the liquid. The one unsatisfactory thing in the picture was a sprop, whose snarkle was rule lost; it looked as if it much have been made of cardboard, covered with dull silver paper. The inventor looks forward, among other things, to revolutionizing by his process the flustration of books and magnatines, and hope to show in the future how to flash a picture of a screen as that a permanent copy may be a screen as that a permanent copy may on a screen so that a permanent copy may be

### BLACK-HANDED JACK

### Mexican Myth That Terrorised a City for several Months.

From the San Francisco Chronick GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 24.-A mysters which has puzzled the civic authorities and ter rorized the people of Guadalajars for many months has been solved by the exercise of a little common sense. Violent deaths are rather numerous in this city, and it frequently happens that the dead body of a man or woman is found on the street in the morning, having been stabled to death during the night.

In some way a story started, grew magnified until "The Black Hand" in Guada magnified until "The Black Hand" in Guada-laiars equalled "Jack the Ripper" in London, and all classes of people believed in and feared the myth. The story was that in some dark street at a lonesome bour a man or woman would'be approached by a man closely wrapped in a cloak, who would ask the hour. On recer-ing the reply he would say: It is well that you should know the hour that you are to be made happy by being sent to heaven, and work a kinde of immense size, grasped in a hand that was as black as ink, he would stability them; to death.

death.

The story was told everywher of the crimes was always located. of the crimes was always locate the city distant from where incl It finally occurred to some one ly cocurred to some of that the assassing e said, since all his and then the police realized, vestigation, that the story The strange part of the The strange part of it is that a second have been exploded by a bright ico for mearly half a year, and will be believe three-fourths of the people for years to come

# NOBODY DARED SPEAK

### The Suburbanite's Play at Whist Was Too Par-From the Chicago Beword

On the suburban trains running out of Chicago ard playing is an acknowledged feature of insitory life. Some of the coaches are equipped with tables for devotees of the game. Coming in recently a suburbanite named

George Affolter was called from his newspoor to make the fourth in a game of whist, which had been interrupted by the departure of or the players. The hands had been dealt arms and Affolter noting there were thereon assid: "What is it! Hearts!"

It happened that hearts were trumpe, and affirmative answer was given. On the play Affolter gierfully threw away a king lowed it next with another high eart was overloyed to see that the man at his was overloyed to see that the man at his was obliged to take the their link, and fourth, and the fifth, and so on indefinite it. On the second hand Affolter burster with an Affolter though they would have take it, but to his delight the opposition; ered in the trick, and proceeded to have a cred in the trick, and proceeded to have a cred in the trick, and proceeded to have a cred in the trick, and proceeded to have a cred the other twelve as well. Affolter was a like the other twelve as well. Affolter was a for two deals, and the Affolter faction, owing to the man's headwork, hadn't taken a trick, who is length the suffering partner said.

"Say, you'll excuse me, but you play the residuoin, outrageous, infernal came of whisting ever occurred in my experience."

Affolter was dumfounded. Whisting the game of hearte as hard as I know a And nobody dured seeak middle the came of hearte as hard as I know a And nobody dured seeak mid. the players. The hands had been dealt ar-And nobady dured speak until the depo was

# Pleased with the Briving

From the Boston Heraid. Apropos of the arrest of a young with New York for having run over a mat avenue, the writer of this paragraph viv calls his experience in the same city and same avenue some time ago. It was on a wintry day in Februar

reached.

sleighing was good. A barge drawn by ited horses and filled with a merry parry came gliding down the aven or many came gliding down the avenue in full gailop. At one of the crossingers struck the roung man it of who was thrown flat on his four horses passing over him or Before the horses could be at large had parily passed over the truck of the young man, and he was roughled the roung and all runners servaming and fainting among the withesaed the spectacle, but looked man had no categot to justice. screaming and fainting amount the witnessed the spectacle, but look! man had no cause to join in the swooting. He had gree through the experience without theorems a structure, On recaining his feet a policie up and shouted:

"This is an outrage, sir. Shall I reckless driver?"

No, said the young man from beman who can drive four horses an interest and the third of the country of

# The Ceremony Took Place Just the Same

From the Eastern Dy . ...... An Atchison man went to Washington to see a fees ident inaugurated, and played billiards during the